

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE RELATIVE TO DR. WESTENDORP'S MEMOIR ON A NEW SPECIES OF
EPILOBIUM, ERRONEOUSLY PUBLISHED AS MR. W. H. WHITE'S.

From what we have just learnt with regard to this paper, it is our unwelcome duty immediately to make the following statement. A translation of it was published in our 1st volume, p. 208, as an original paper by Mr. W. H. White, read before the Botanical Society of London on March 2nd, 1838, and communicated to us from the Secretary of the Society. It is, however, we are informed, merely a verbal translation of Dr. Westendorp's memoir, which appeared in the Bulletin of the Brussels Royal Academy of Sciences for November 1836. As this fact has been publicly denounced in the Bulletin for March last, and severely reprobated in a publication by Dr. Westendorp, a regard to justice, as well as to the reputation of our Journal, calls on us to state all that has come to our knowledge, and to inquire what explanation can be given.

Should this have happened through any mistake, we still must think that Mr. W. H. White ought, in justice to Dr. Westendorp, to the Botanical Society, and to ourselves, to have warned us of the error as soon as possible after it had occurred.

BLOOD CORPUSCLES IN THE MAMMALIA.

Mr. Gulliver has been lately occupied in some observations on the blood disks of mammalia, of which the following are some of the results :

In five Australasian animals the corpuscles have the form and size most common in mammals, their diameters varying from $\frac{1}{4800}$ th to $\frac{1}{3000}$ th of an inch. These Australasian animals are the *Perameles lagotis*, *Petaurus Sciurus*, *Macropus Bennetti*, *Dasyurus Ursinus*, and *D. Viverrinus*.

In reference to the interesting discovery by M. Mandl of the oval blood corpuscles of the Dromedary, Mr. Gulliver has found the blood-disks of the *Auchenia Vicugna*, *A. Paco*, and *A. Glama*, also very distinctly elliptical. In the *Vicugna* they are rather smaller than in the other species.

In the Musk Deer (*Tragalus Javanicus*) Mr. Gulliver observes that the blood disks are smaller than those, hitherto described, of any other mammal whatever. In the *Tragalus*, the disks, though very distinct in form, measure on an average $\frac{1}{12000}$ th of an inch only ; but many variations in size are to be seen, from $\frac{1}{13000}$ th to $\frac{1}{9800}$ th of an inch in diameter.

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